



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Cape Colony—Examination of rodents for plague infection.

The medical officer of health for the Colony reports, December 18, 1905, as follows:

Week ended December 16, 1905:

Port Elizabeth.—One plague case remaining under treatment. Rodents bacteriologically examined for plague infection, 326.

East London.—Rodents examined, 166.

Cape Town, harbor board area, and shipping.—Rodents examined, 926. No plague infection found in any of the rodents examined.

Report from Lourenço Marquez—Chinde declared free from plague.

Consul Hollis reports, December 21, 1905, as follows:

The provincial board of health has declared Chinde and its neighborhood to be free from plague.

Report from Zanzibar—Port declared free from plague.

The following is received from Consul MacMaster, through the collector of customs at New York, under date of January 29:

In conformity with the provisions of both the Venice and Paris International Sanitary conventions, the port of Zanzibar has been declared to be free from bubonic plague.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 12, as follows:

During the two weeks ended January 7, 1906, only one vessel left this port for United States ports, viz, the steamship *Tennyson*, which sailed for New York on the 3d instant with 20 first class and 15 steerage passengers from this place.

There was no change in the personnel of the ship while in this port.

Mortality, Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended December 31, 1905: Two hundred and sixty-one deaths from all causes, of which number none were due to yellow fever, although there were 7 notifications of this disease received, and 5 confirmed. Smallpox caused no deaths, while